

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5352 第二千五百三十五號

日六月初二年庚申年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1875.

三拜
號三十日正英
港

PRIOR \$2^{1/2} PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

January 12, MENZALEK, French ship, 1,008, Pasqualini, Yokohama, 5th January, General—MESSAGERS MARITIMES. January 12, BATAVIA, Swedish bark, 399, E. S. Röger, Chefoo 3rd January, Beira. —ORDERS. January 12, CROCUS, British steamer, 1,298, R. H. Joy, Saigon 5th January, rice and Cotton—AM YON. January 12, ASEA, Danish str., 880, H. P. Molson, Saigon 3rd January, rice—AM YON. January 12, E. M. YOUNG, British bark, 386, McMichael, Newcastle, N.S.W., 12th November, Coals—GILMAN & CO. January 12, KROENHORN, Danish str., 701, D. Torn, Saigon 5th January, rice—HORST-KER. January 12, JAS PETER, German bark, 396, Molson, put back—WM. PUSTAU & CO.

Departures.

January 12, DELTA, for Macao. January 12, AMOK, str., for Canton. January 12, BURMA NOONER, for Singora.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 12TH.

Carolina, for Falun. Yolung, str., for Swatow. Monsoon, for Keelung. Yuen-tee-ee, str., for Swatow and Amoy.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per Mezzalira, str., from Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Parker, child and 2 servants. Mezzalira, H. R. Wright, Conner, Poissat, Cotte, Poissat, Mezzalira, Sigtat, Quilliam, and Aravardino, and S. Chinnas. —E. A. et al., from Saigon.—A. J. L. L. et al., from Laredo, Mr. Heyman, and 116 Chinese.

Per E. M. Young, from Newcastle, N.S.W.—Mr. Lally. Per Kyoishan, str., from Saigon:—18 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
For Yen-fee-ee, str., for Swatow, &c.—11 Chinese. For Yefung, str., for Swatow.—50 Chinese.

Reports.

The Danish steamship Kjøbenhavn reports left Yokohama on 5th January. Had frost morning and squally weather throughout.

The Swedish bark Balavia reports left Chefoo on 3rd January. Experienced throughout the passage strong Northerly and N.E. monsoon; the latter part thick weather with rain.

The Danish steamship Asia reports left Sago on 3rd January. From thence had strong N.E. monsoon and heavy squalls, attended with much rain.

The British steamship Oroon reports left Sago on 3rd January, and had strong monsoon and high seas with heavy current, throughout the latter part accompanied with rain and thick weather.

The British bark E. M. Young reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 12th Nov. Throughout the passage had weather with a succession of Northerly winds and high seas. In the China Sea had strong monsoon. Oroon the Equator, and two boats containing the rest of the crews were missing.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corresponded to Date.)

Yester's Name. From. Dates.

Alejandro... New York... Feb. 10.

Cleopatra... Shields... Feb. 19.

Canton... Penang... April 8.

Brama... New York... July 29.

Conqueror... London... July 13.

Charie... Cardiff... Aug. 16.

Maria... Cardiff... Aug. 16.

Pallas... Hamburg... Sept. 2.

Invincible... London... Sept. 9.

Fede & Speranza... Swansea... Sept. 14.

Bassa... Cardiff... Sept. 15.

Bonita... Cardiff... Sept. 15.

Varuna... Hamburg... Sept. 19.

Mercury (2)... (2) Chile... Sept. 20.

Phœnix... Sunderland... Oct. 5.

Misaki... London... Oct. 5.

Chusan (2)... Glasgow... Oct. 8.

August Frederick... Swansea... Oct. 12.

Livingstone... Kiel... Oct. 25.

Green Jacket... Penang... Oct. 25.

Mercury (3)... (3) Chile... Oct. 25.

Mercury (4)... (4) Chile... Oct. 25.

Mercury (5)... (5) Chile... Oct. 25.

Mercury (6)... (6) Chile... Oct. 25.

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THE SWISS BUDGET FOR 1876.
The Committee of State has decided in the Budget for the Confederation for next year that some sums are estimated at 1,000,000, has been reduced to a little over 1,000,000. This has been accomplished by determining to dispense with the military instruction in English and other cases to a large extent during next year. This has enabled the Conseil Fédéral to estimate the military expenditure at 3,500,000.—a sum which will have to be supplied by the Budget for the years 1875 and 1876 of two millions francs, in order to complete the scheme of military organization. It is proposed that the deficiency in the budget shall be met by indirect taxes.

MARRIAGE AT THE DIAMOND Diggings.

Social arrangements are clearly in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition at the Diamond Diggings; at any rate the Diamond Field relates a story which forcibly illustrates the difficulties that beset those who enter upon the holy estate of matrimony. A white had decided upon making a coloured boy his bride, and the white had and the diamond had a diamond wife. A great wedding feast was accordingly prepared, with a huge cake and plenty of wine. At the instigation of the lady six carriages full of her friends were invited to be present, and when the happy morning arrived all repaired to the camp altar, and the pair were solemnly united. Sad to relate, the result was a very unsatisfactory marriage. The diamond had an instant desire to start of running with the bridegroom, her sole object being to provide a rib fest for her acquaintances and then escape. As a consequence, her friends drank up the liquor, devoured the cake, carried off the bride, and then thrashed the husband, who, we infer, was somewhat astonished by the turn the proceedings had taken. The journal which had given this account, that "a fair has caused much excitement," and it goes on to wish that "those who broke up the little domestic arrangements will have no better fortune themselves when they try to set up domestic fixings on their own account." Retribution is doubtless a very salutary thing, but one may easily imagine what would result in such a case. As the finding of diamonds at the Camp is attended with such discomfort, the gentlemen who stay at home and search for black diamonds, even though they do run the risk of being blown up, are comparatively well off.

A FOUNDLING'S GRATITUDE.
So many anxious parents nowadays solve the difficult problem of "how to provide for their children" by the simple expedient of depositing their offspring in the gutter a few hours after birth, that any little incident relating to the after-care of foundlings can hardly fail to be of real interest to the public at large. At the recent meeting of the Magistrate and Old Town guardians recently the attention of the board was directed to a magnificient display of works of art on a table in the board-room, consisting of two miniature cabinets, beautifully carved boxes, fans, cigar cases, and other articles of Oriental manufacture, the whole exhibition producing a most dazzling and brilliant effect in the dim light devoted to the little room. Every detail of business connected with the blessings of local self-government. The master of the workhouse, being called upon for an explanation, related to the guardians the following story.—In the year 1856 a boy about six days old was picked up in a street just outside the workhouse, and was brought into the establishment, where he was found to have already joined the band of one of her Majesty's regiments. Last year the baby went out to India with its regiment, and, carrying with it a grateful remembrance of the master's kindness, despatched from this country to the workhouse at Mile-end the articles which had excited the admiration of the guardians as a present to the master, desirous all sorts of convenience and comfort. The master of the workhouse, however, was not at all pleased with this remarkable instance of a foundling's gratitude; and it is well worth the consideration of his parents whether, if they are still alive, they might not now with out only safety but advantage give way to their natural instincts and open their arms to this warm-hearted youth.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

A CURIOUS LAW CASE.
In the year 1869, M. Joseph Guibord, a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic, died at Montreal, his wife and husband should be interred in the Catholic cemetery. This, however, was refused by the Ursulines of Montreal, on the ground that M. Guibord was, when he died, under the ban of the Church, in consequence of his having been a member of some literary Institute in which books were read of a nature displeasing to the ecclesiastical authorities. The Ursulines, however, refused to inter him, so that it is somewhat difficult to understand what is precisely meant by the ban to which M. Joseph Guibord was subjected. That his corpse, however, was banished from the Catholic cemetery is certain; it was "temporarily deposited" in the Protestant burial-ground; and then M. Guibord went to have with the Ursulines. The Privy Council of Lower Canada is asked to decide whether the action of the Ursulines was justified; but on Saturday Sir Robert Borden, the Attorney General, gave a legal opinion that the Ursulines were in the right. The law of Canada with reference to the Roman Catholic Church, and deciding that, as M. Guibord had not been formally excommunicated, he was not to be considered in the light of a public sinner, and could not be deprived of "ecclesiastical burial." The lordships, Sir Robert, said, would advise her Majesty that "indecision of the superior Courts of law" should issue for the burial of M. Guibord as originally claimed on his behalf. The Curse of Montreal is likewise cast in coats; and, as appeals to the Privy Council are somewhat expensive, it may not be altogether pleasing to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Lower Canada. M. Guibord is, however, extremely wealthy, and the lordships, Sir Robert, said, the consideration of his being a very wealthy man, and the fact that his wife and son are now to be very flourishing, in a pecuniary sense, all over the world, the Canadian Institute, who have so successfully prosecuted to a conclusion the suit commenced by Madame Veuve Guibord, will of course regard the result of the appeal as a triumph. In sandy Ultramontane circles it is thought that the outcome of the case should be a blow to the cause of the clerical oligarchs; but in what manner can the judgement of the gentleman in a wig at Westminster affect Joseph Guibord, of Montreal, and his wife deceased? Does not the whole of this litigation appear really reviewed, the weight of the burden of proof, and the burden of proof, in the case of the Ursulines, fell on the side of the Ursulines? If ecclesiastical denunciations were brought within the provisions of the law of libel, we should not hear, perhaps, so much about "the ban of the Church."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

12TH JANUARY, 1876.
Patna, \$572 cash, 12th; Behar, \$570 cash, 1000; Calcutta, \$510 cash, 1000; Market weak and downward inclined.

EXPORT GAZOOS.
Per steamship *Mozambique*, for London:—
Congo, 65 210 lbs.; Scanted Copper, 3,400 lbs.; total 73,610 lbs.

EXCHANGE.
On London:—
Bank Bills, on demand, 4/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/11
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/23
Credits, at 6 months' sight, 4/23
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/23
On Bombay:—Bank, on demand, 222
On Calcutta:—Bank, on demand, 222
On Shanghai:—Bank, on demand, 222
Bank, sight, 73
Private, 30 days' sight, 73.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—par
Union Insurance Society of Canton, New shares
\$50 per share, premium, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
\$100 per share, premium, nominal.
China Insurance Company—\$125 per share,
ex dividend.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns lately known as those of Messrs. E. S. WALKER & CO., of about 5,000 tons Capital, situated on the Front Street, Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

JOHN SKINNER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition;
DuPont's Hunting and Sporting Powder; Lake
Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety
Fuse. [17, 22, June 14]

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$250 per share, ex dividend.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$125 per share, ex dividend.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$116 per share, ex dividend.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 to 49 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—no discount, premium, nominal.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The 76 per share, ex dividend.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$45 per cent. discount.
 Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—\$7 per share, nominal.

SALES ON JANUARY 19TH, 1875.
As reported by *China*.
Angus, IS bags at \$15.50, by Fooking wo to travelling trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at \$87.00, by Fooking wo to travelling trader.
Red Date, 250 bags, at \$2.40, by Chuan-chong to travelling trader.
Tea, 50 bags, at \$18.50, by Chua-koong to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 5 bags, at \$15.50, by Wing-ye-koong to travelling trader.
Meon Seed, 50 bags, at \$5.50, by Tack-mee to travelling trader.
Shelfish, 6 cases, at \$82.50, by Kung-koong to travelling trader.
Vermaill, 70 bags, at \$7.50, by Yee-koong to travelling trader.

NOTICES of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. H. HAYES, Jr., in our Firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December ultime.

OLYMPHANT & CO.
1m 63 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he will not hold himself responsible for any debt that may be contracted by his Employee. All documents must be signed personally by Fung Kwoon, his Manager, or stamped with his own Seal, without whom none will be paid.

FO SHANG,
Ship Builder and Contractor,
83, Queen's Road West,
14th 72 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

M. E. PESTONJEE EDULJEE KHAMBATIA is authorised to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

TATA & CO.
144 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE authorized Mr. S. F. TUMBLT to sign my Firm.

H. M. PADSHA.
21st 57 Hongkong, 9th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

W. E. have this day admitted Mr. ALFRED ROWE and Mr. FREDERIC BURGESS SMITH, Partners in our Firm.

THOMAS & MERCER.
1st 2 Canton, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

OFFICE—No. 30, Queen's Road Central, ED. CHASTEL.
3m 1513 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for this Port for Messrs. HENRY SKING & CO. of London.

OFFICE—No. 6, Stanley Street.
W. H. NOTLEY.
1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as Merchant and Comission Agent.

MAC G. BEATON.
1st 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & CO.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. 1m 1659

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as Merchant and Comission Agent.

MAC G. BEATON.
1st 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. HENRY LISTER DAILEYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

Mr. GEORGE HALE is authorised to sign our Firm by procurator, Foochow.

BIRLEY & CO.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PIGOTT DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1874.

E. VINCENT & CO.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & CO.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. 1m 1659

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as Merchant and Comission Agent.

MAC G. BEATON.
1st 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. FRANK LEYBURN is authorized to sign our Firm at Ecoloum from this date.

PUEDON & CO.
1st 4 China, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established ourselfs at the Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHN STONER & CO.

W. ALFRED ANDERSON.
3m 1 And 1, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

C. F. GROSSMANN.
1m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns lately known as those of Messrs. E. S. WALKER & CO., of about 5,000 tons Capital, situated on the Front Street, Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

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Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition;
DuPont's Hunting and Sporting Powder; Lake
Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety
Fuse. [17, 22, June 14]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has decided upon making a coloured boy his bride, and the white had and the diamond had a diamond wife. A great wedding feast was accordingly prepared, with a huge cake and plenty of wine. At the instigation of the lady six carriages full of her friends were invited to be present, and when the happy morning arrived all repaired to the camp altar, and the pair were solemnly united. Sad to relate, the result was a very unsatisfactory marriage. The diamond had an instant desire to start of running with the bridegroom, her sole object being to provide a rib fest for her acquaintances and then escape. As a consequence, her friends drank up the liquor, devoured the cake, carried off the bride, and then thrashed the husband, who, we infer, was somewhat astonished by the turn the proceedings had taken. The journal which had given this account, that "a fair has caused much excitement," and it goes on to wish that "those who broke up the little domestic arrangements will have no better fortune themselves when they try to set up domestic fixings on their own account." Retribution is doubtless a very salutary thing, but one may easily imagine what would result in such a case. As the finding of diamonds at the Camp is attended with such discomfort, the gentlemen who stay at home and search for black diamonds, even though they do run the risk of being blown up, are comparatively well off.

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Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/11
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/23
Credits, at 6 months' sight, 4/23
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/23
On Bombay:—Bank, on demand, 222
On Calcutta:—Bank, on demand, 222
On Shanghai:—Bank, on demand, 222
Bank, sight, 73
Private, 30 days' sight, 73.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—par
Union Insurance Society of Canton, New shares
\$50 per share, premium, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
\$100 per share, premium, nominal.
China Insurance Company—\$125 per share,
ex dividend.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns lately known as those of Messrs. E. S. WALKER & CO., of about 5,000 tons Capital, situated on the Front Street, Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

JOHN SKINNER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition;
DuPont's Hunting and Sporting Powder; Lake
Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety
Fuse. [17, 22, June 14]

NOTICES of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. H. HAYES, Jr., in our Firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December ultime.

OLYMPHANT & CO.
1m 63 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he will not hold himself responsible for any debt that may be contracted by his Employee. All documents must be signed personally by Fung Kwoon, his Manager, or stamped with his own Seal, without whom none will be paid.

FO SHANG,
Ship Builder and Contractor,
83, Queen's Road West,
14th 72 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

M. E. PESTONJEE EDULJEE KHAMBATIA is authorised to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

TATA & CO.
144 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE authorized Mr. S. F. TUMBLT to sign my Firm.

H. M. PADSHA.
21st 57 Hongkong, 9th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

W. E. have this day admitted Mr. ALFRED ROWE and Mr. FREDERIC BURGESS SMITH, Partners in our Firm.

THOMAS & MERCER.
1st 2 Canton, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

OFFICE—No. 30, Queen's Road Central, ED. CHASTEL.
3m 1513 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for this Port for Messrs. HENRY SKING & CO. of London.

OFFICE—No. 6, Stanley Street.
W. H. NOTLEY.
1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as Merchant and Comission Agent.

MAC G. BEATON.
1st 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & CO.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. 1m 1659

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as Merchant and Comission Agent.

MAC G. BEATON.
1st 491 Hongkong

Extracts.

FLUTTING FRIENDS.
The swallows' nests hang over our eaves
Are tenanted again to-day,
The silver birch its golden leaves
Drop blossoms on the public way.
And the birds sing louder and louder,
Before our winter hillsides are bare,
Now, perch'd on foliage, press on,
More with a sad and muffled tread,
And if we walk our garden round,
At eve, down, we meet a rime,
Upon the fence and border ground
Prophetic of the coming snow.
A haggard blossem here and there
With faded countenances we trace,
Like the love in man's quiet place,
Beneath the star and resting place.
But though the birds have fallen wing,
And though our hills are bare,
The frost and winter bring
His bitter wind and ledgy steen,
We know, however hard his hand,
The birth of Spring will end his reign,
And love and joy through the land
The birds and flowers repeat again.
—The Quire.

JOHN G. WATTS.

COMETS' TAILS.

THE end of the tail shifts through space with a velocity such as the sun could not possibly generate by its attractive influence, mighty though that influence is, not control if otherwise generated. Comet tails are flung forth from the head, or at least appear to be flung forth, with a rapidity far exceeding even the tremendous velocity with which a comet, passing near the sun, sweeps round that orb at the time of nearest approach. Then the varieties of appearance presented by comets' tails, the singular changes of shape in one and the same tail, the existence of more tails than one, and a number of other strange circumstances, seem to defy explanation, and so to invite wild speculation.

DONATI'S COMET.

This remarkable object, like most large comets, presented the appearance of concentric envelopes around the head. These were apparently raised by the sun's heat, and each, after being formed, rose gradually higher and farther from the nucleus, being succeeded, after it had reached a certain distance, by another envelope, this by another, and so on; so that at the time of greatest development three well-marked envelopes were simultaneously visible, besides the gradually fading remains of two or three others. The great curved tail, which formed so remarkable a feature of that comet presented the usual appearance of being formed by the sweeping away of the outer parts of the envelope by a repulsive force; and its well-marked curvature showed that if such a repulsive force had really acted, the rate at which it swept the matter of the tail outwards, though very rapid, was by no means so rapid as the motion of light.—From "Comets' Tails" in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

JAMES I.

The evidence is strong that James was both cowardly and unrighteous. It was not a shining example of justice that he gave in the case of Raleigh. It was still less a shining example of justice that he gave in the case of Somers. The truth is, he was an aggregate of confusions and incongruities. He was a spoiled child, in a deplorably literal sense, before he was born. Nature's intention with him seems to have been to produce the ablest Stuart that ever graced the line since it sprang from the daughter of Robert Bruce; but what Mr. Carlyle would call "bold art" intervened to defeat nature's intention; and the child born three months after the shock received by Mary Stuart from the drawn swords of Bizzio's murderer was physiologically a wreck—damaged irretrievably in body and mind. To revile James as a coward because he shuddered at the lash of the cold iron is as thoughtless as it would be to scorn him because he could not stand on his legs till he was seven years old. Though damaged, however, in mind and body, he was destroyed in neither. His limbs shook; his nerves were those of a hypochondriac; yet he had physical toughness enough to enjoy field sports. His tongue was too large for his mouth; he stammered and sputtered; but he was a loud, voluble, vivacious talker. His mind, like his body had been shaken into grotesque incoherence. Will and intelligence, instead of being in closest conjunction, like good sword in steady hand, had been lunged apart. He would see with piercing clearness what it was best to do, and with streaming eyes, stammering and whimpering, would wish to do it; and would not be able. He would negotiate about a matter for years, fail at the object, and then sum up with the almost shrewdness of his friend Bacon, in form of an aphorism, the cause of his failure. "The wisest fool in Europe," silly called him. There is nothing in Shakespeare wiser than the sayings, or foolish than the doings, of Polonius.—Contemporary Review.

RECTITUDE.

Great natural capacity and copious information only serve, in the absence of rectitude, to furnish a wider field and more abundant methods for going wrong; but right-moral training—obedience to the light of reason—will, even when that light is feeble, owing to narrowness or poverty of intellect, keep a man in his right path. He may travel well a little way, but he will be right as far as he goes. Nor let it be objected by educators of the young that such trapping of the will, such right moral attitude, is difficult or impossible to secure. It has never been tried, at least not systematically. All natural processes are pleasant if performed under right conditions, and it is natural and as pleasant to a child to perceive with its intellect and understand as it is to digest its food or see and walk. If suitable food be given it agrees; digestion is pleasant, and the body grows and is strengthened; and if attractive objects are placed within its reach it raises itself to them; higher and higher, in proportion to the height of the object. So with the mind: if suitable instruction is administered it is received with pleasure, and the intellect is fed and strengthened; if elevating objects are presented the stature is raised and the mind ennobled. But if the natural laws are neglected—if the digestion is injured by unfit food; if the stature is dwarfed by want of nourishment; if the light is shut out by the eye, and the freedom of the limbs restrained by bandages or swaddling clothes—then neither strength nor uprightness is obtained, for either body or mind, and correct vision is impossible. But in such cases the trainer is in fault, not nature. Throw away all blud and bandages, permit perfect freedom, and present proper objects, and the natural instincts will direct right. The nobler things will, by the power of natural selection, displace the baser, and the vision will be drawn upwards, commanding us it rises a more expanded view and perceiving more numerous objects—the distant as well as the near, the things above as well as those below—until the psyche has gained its full height.

"To seek the noblest is your only good."

You have seen it, for your highest vision
Polons all meaner chose for everance;

so says George Eliot; and Tennyson:—

"It was my duty to have loved the highest;

Such was my pleasure, had I known;

I would have had my pleasure, had I seen;

We need not love the higher when we see it."

Rectitude, then, is the essential ingredient of progress, not intellect; freedom and uprightness, not great knowledge and far-extended views. *Luz & Tenebris*; or the *Testimony of Consciousness*.

THE DORMOUSE.

The squirrel has a distant relation, a kind of third cousin, once removed, well known under the title dormouse, and often seen in cages, but not very frequently in a wild state. This little creature is also one of the hibernators, and has its warm nest in a thick bush, much as the squirrel has its domicile in a tree, where it sleeps its time away throughout the winter. Like the squirrel, too, it has its store of food, not gathered in the earth, but tucked away into sturdy nooks and crannies in the neighbourhood. The amount of food which the dormouse takes during the winter, and the frequency of its awakening, depend almost entirely on the severity or mildness of the season. In a very sharp winter the dormouse wakes but seldom, and very little of its store is consumed, and indeed, even should the season be cold, the inroads on the larder are but few. The provisions are not gathered so much for the winter as for the first few weeks of spring, when the animal has at last shaken off its long winter sleep, and returns to its own lively habite, nature yet not having supplied it with a sufficiency of food whereto live.—*Out of Doors*, by Rev. J. G. Wood.

EXTEMPERISED PROVERBS.

Swift had an odd humour of making extempore proverbs. Observing that a gentleman in whose garden he walked with some friends seemed to have no intention to request them to eat any of the fruit, Swift observed, "It was a saying of my dear grandmother, 'Always pull a peach: When it is within your reach,'"

and helping himself accordingly, his example was followed by the whole company. At another time he framed an "old saying and truth," for the benefit of a person who had fallen from his horse into the mire:—

"The more dirt."

"The less hurt."

The man much consoled. Swift threw some very useful rules into rhyming adages. Sheridan quotes two. One was a direction to those who ride together through the water:—

"When through the water you do ride,
Keep very close or very wide."

Another related to the decanting of wine:—

"That rack slow and then rack quick,
Then rack slow till you come to the thief."

Leisure Hour.

LIVE STOCK AND POPULATION.

Professor Thorold Rogers, of Oxford University, has made up a curious return of the proportion of domesticated live stock to population in the most prominent countries in the world. It shows the following results:—

Great Britain has one cow to every twelve persons, a sheep for everybody, and one pig for every six.

France has a like proportion of sheep, a double share, comparatively, of cows, but only one pig to six persons.

The Swedes have a cow between three and one-half of them, a sheep between two and three-quarters, and a pig to a baker's dozen.

There are as many sheep as there are Norwegians in Norway, when they are all at home, and two and one-half of them—the Norwegians—are entitled to a cow. They have only one one-eighth part of a pig each.

Denmark has a cow for three persons, as sheep as persons, and a pig for four and three-quarters persons.

Prussia, with her usual uniformity, has an equal number of cows and pigs, one to every five inhabitants, besides a sheep—apart from Robert Bruce; but what Mr. Carlyle would call "bold art" intervened to defeat nature's intention; and the child born three months after the shock received by Mary Stuart from the drawn swords of Bizzio's murderer was physiologically a wreck—damaged irretrievably in body and mind.

To revile James as a coward because he shuddered at the lash of the cold iron is as thoughtless as it would be to scorn him because he could not stand on his legs till he was seven years old. Though damaged, however, in mind and body, he was destroyed in neither. His limbs shook; his nerves were those of a hypochondriac; yet he had physical toughness enough to enjoy field sports. His tongue was too large for his mouth; he stammered and sputtered; but he was a loud, voluble, vivacious talker. His mind, like his body had been shaken into grotesque incoherence. Will and intelligence, instead of being in closest conjunction, like good sword in steady hand, had been lunged apart.

We Americans close the list with a cow for every four of us, a sheep apiece, one pig to every one and one-half. —*American Paper*.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors of the above Company, to grant Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one Risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% is allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

43 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on Premiums.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents.

18 Hongkong, January, 1875.

NORTH & PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

474 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, its Fire Department, and its LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Agents.

471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon insurance effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THAI-AN-TILOO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SEIMSEN & CO., Agents.

1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for all the Trade Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang, and the Straits, accept and grant Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premiums current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTON & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the above Articles of Agreement, the third of which provides that Shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & CO., General Agents.

1st November, 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.

THE THIRD COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.

THE FOURTH COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.

THE FIFTH COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.

THE SIXTH COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.

THE SEVENTH COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.

THE EIGHTH COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.

THE NINTH COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

1st November, 1871.